

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE

T E R M S .

One copy, per annum, in advance..... \$4 00

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
BERIAU MAGOFFIN,

OF MERCER COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,
LINN BOYD,

OF MCCARTHER COUNTY.

For Attorney General,
ANDREW J. JAMES,

OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

For Auditor,
GRANT GREEN,

OF HENDERSON COUNTY.

For Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD,

OF BOYLE COUNTY.

For Register of the Land Office,
THOMAS J. FRAZIER,

OF BREATHITT COUNTY.

Supt. of Public Instruction,
ROBERT RICHARDSON,

OF KENTON COUNTY.

Prest. Board Internal Improvement,
JAMES P. BATES,

OF BARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
CAPT. WILLIAM E. SIMMS,

OF BOURBON.

TUESDAY..... JUNE 11, 1859

One of the Opposition Candidates for Congress.

The present Opposition in this State is composed of the fag-ends and remains of all the parties, factions, and issues that have swept over the country in the last ten or fifteen years and left a name behind them. The policy of such a party must necessarily accommodate itself to the heterogeneousness of the materials composing it, and accordingly we find the Opposition supporting Mr. Bell, an anti-Know-Nothing, Leecompton, slavery-protecting Whig, for Governor, while running Mr. Crittenden, an anti-Leecompton, Missouri restriction, anti-Dred Scott decision Know-Nothing, for the United States Senate and the Presidency. It is a necessity with the mixed and piebald concern to make such concessions, apparently irreconcilable as regards organization, to the conflicting sentiments of its members.

KENTUCKY INSTITUTE.—The annual examination and commencement exercises of this institution begin to-morrow. As the Institute can be reached from this place by a drive of about an hour's length, over an excellent road, an attendance at the commencement exercises will fully repay the trip out there. This school is one of the noblest institutions of learning in the country, and should claim the attention of all interested in such subjects. It should be cherished and sustained more particularly by this community.

CANDIDATES.—Gen. H. B. Dohyns and H. G. Burns, Esq., are the Democratic nominees for the Legislature in Fleming and Rowan counties, which together are entitled to two Representatives. Gen. Dohyns was one of the best members of the last House, and his election, as also that of his confederate, Mr. Burns, is a fixed fact.

We understand that Alex. Walker is the Democratic candidate for the Legislature in Crittenden.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY.—The Washington dispatches state that the Treasury has ample means at its command, owing to the large receipts of customs. Much of the loan authorized by the last Congress will not be needed. The expenses of collecting the revenue were much less the past year than ever before, owing to the retrenchment and economical spirit of the Administration.

He was in favor of applying the *Wilkes Proviso*, and refused to vote to strike that odious Free-soil principle from the bill, as will appear from the following:

And perhaps some of my Southern friends, both Whigs and Democrats, will think the position I assume upon this subject rather extraordinary for a man living in a slave State, representing a slave constituency, and owning slaves, when I tell them that I insist our Congress has the constitutional right to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories; and further, I will not vote to strike out from this bill that section containing the provisions of the ordinance of 1787.

He held that Congress had the power to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the Territories, and contended that the exercise of this power did not interfere with the rights of slave-holders—as will be seen in this extract:

Now, sir, no person will dispute the absolute right of persons to enjoy their private property, and no person has a greater aversion than I to the interference by government with private, vested, legal rights; but I would ask if the passage of a law by Congress prohibiting the introduction of slavery into the Territories, or if you please, authorizing slavery in the Territories, but I hold that slavery cannot exist without the authority of positive law, interferes with the rights of citizens in the slave States to enjoy their slave property? No, sir, not at all.

He repudiated the Dred Scott decision, in this fashion:

Mr. Chairman, I utterly repudiate this doctrine of a man's carrying the civil institutions of his own country into whatever State or Territory, or country he may go. It is subversive of the just and necessary rules of national law upon which the unity of nations is based.

He proved himself a rank-free soiler in uttering this sentence:

Mr. Chairman, I do not complain of the gentlemen of the North, whether Whigs or Democrats, for desiring to restrict this institution of slavery, and keep it from spreading into territory where it does not now exist, nor will I complain of Southern gentlemen for desiring to extend slavery into the Territories.

And in the following sentence he expressed his hostility to the institution of slavery, and showed himself nothing more nor less than a practical Abolitionist, if occasion should ever offer for carrying theory into practice:

Now, sir, I cannot help having my sympathies and predilections for the institution of slavery, whilst I admit that much evil attends it, and I would be glad to get clear of it entirely.

If being "all things to all men" could save a sinking cause, the Opposition will work wonders in Kentucky.

Our friend of the Paducah Herald, in a labored leader of the 9th inst., seriously undertakes to show that the Democratic candidates, State and Congressional, and the bulk of the party, do not occupy an equivocal position upon the subject of Southern Rights. Who, in the name of common sense, ever doubted it?

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—It is now certain that Albert S. Martin, an independent Democrat, is elected to Congress over Floyd, regular Democrat, in the Thirteenth Congressional District. The next Legislature will stand as follows:

Senate. H of Del. Total
Democrats..... 30 92 122
Opposition..... 29 69 80

Henderson Reporter.

From the Lexington Statesman.
An Issue Joined.

The Courier will not dare avow a reference to the Statesman in the following paragraph:

Resolved, That we hold the doctrine of non-intervention for the protection of property in negro slaves in the Territories, as taught by Beriah Magoffin, the Louisville Democrat, Lexington Statesman, Frankfort Yeoman, and other organs of the Democracy, as practical Abolitionism of the deepest dye—deserving the reprobation of all friends of Southern rights and institutions, as well as all true lovers of our glorious Union.—*Shelby News.*

The Frankfort Yeoman joins issue in a spirited manner, as follows:

The articles to which we suppose the Courier alludes were copied from the Lexington Statesman, Louisville Democrat, Cynthia Age, and Lebanon Democrat, all Democratic papers, whose editors are just as good, if not infinitely better than those of the Courier. As some time has elapsed since their publication in our paper, the Courier has slept upon its wrath. Under the above threat, we assert distinctly to the editor or editors of the Louisville Courier, that *we do demand* the articles in question, and are, if called upon, responsible for any matters contained in them.

(Hon. Linn Boyd is at Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, and still seriously indisposed.)

Pendleton County.

At a Democratic meeting held in the town of Falmouth, Pendleton county, Kentucky, on the 6th instant, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Congressional Convention to be held at Newport on the 5th inst., the following proceedings were entered:

On motion, F. D. Taylor, Esq., was called to the chair, and C. Duncan appointed Secretary.

On motion of Jas. J. Hammill, H. A. Fazetrie, J. W. Hume, Jas. Hammill, C. F. Ellis, S. M. King, and P. S. Ransom, who, after retiring for a short time, came back again, it was voted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pendleton county, in convention assembled, reaffirm their confidence in the principles of the Democratic party, as put forth in the Cincinnati platform, and believe that strict adherence to the same requires a prompt withdrawal from our Hopkinsonian Union, and the reorganization of our Democratic Union, and that the principle of non-intervention on the question of domestic slavery, as therein asserted, is "the sound and safe foundation of our national existence." At this time, the removal of the Slave State of the Territories, or otherwise, is called for and impolitic, and can only result in giving the enemies of slavery a pretext for making further encroachments upon our rights, and for the slaves themselves, under color of neutrality.

Resolved, That we hold, in view, the complications and resolutions of the Frankfort Convention, and telegram to the Convention, reaffirming their confidence in the principles of the Democratic party, as put forth in the Cincinnati platform, and believe that strict adherence to the same requires a prompt withdrawal from our Hopkinsonian Union, and that the principle of non-intervention on the question of domestic slavery, as therein asserted, is "the sound and safe foundation of our national existence."

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On motion, the Convention adjourned *sine die*. Wm. F. Clark, Chmn. C. Duncan, Sec'y.

(From the Mountain Democrat.)

Madison County.

At a meeting of the Democracy and Old Line wings of Madison county, held at the court house in Richmond, on Monday, June 6th, 1859, W. L. Biggers was called to the chair, and A. J. Tribble was appointed Secretary.

Upon motion, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we approve the action of the Dist. Central Committee in calling a Convention at Manchester, on Monday, June 12th, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

2. That we appoint all the friends of the present agent residing in this county as delegates to said Convention.

3. That we endorse the action of the men which appointed delegates to the Bowdoin Convention, and that the resolutions passed at that meeting be adopted as a resolution to be voted for.

4. That we cordially sustain and ratify the action of the late Democratic State Convention at Frankfort in each and every particular.

5. That the thanks of Kentucky and the Southern States are due to the public administration for its fidelity to the South, and for the administration of full disclosure of its administrative duty in every respect.

6. That our thanks are due to Hon. John M. Blair for the able and faithful manner in which he has discharged his duties as Representative in this District, and we hereby tender him our thanks.

7. That the impression so strenuously sought to be made upon us by the agents of the Northern Free Soil party, that they are disengaged from their Democratic association, and that they have given up their affiliation to our opponents under the leadership of F. D. Taylor, is wholly incorrect. Of the intruders, in the paducah, and in the 12th congressional district, have not been affected by the American party with regard to their votes and their strength in favor of the Democratic party in the coming contest; and, so far as this meeting is informed, not a single voter who has registered, and is a member of the Democracy intends to give his connection with it.

8. That without disparaging the claims of any other aspirant, we cordially endorse Ed. W. Turner, our fellow citizen, as our first choice for Representative in the next Congress from this congressional District, yet whatever may be the result in the nomination, we will stand by him.

W. L. BIGGERS-TAFF, Ch'm.

A. J. TRIBBLE, Sec'y.

(Commonwealth) vs. Judgment Kenton.

D. A. Powell, Sec'y.

This was an indictment against Powell for false swearing.

It charges, substantially, that on the 13th of March, 1858, in a certain civil action then pending in the Kenton circuit court, judgment was rendered in favor of Gadson against said D. A. Powell, and that on the 29th of June following said Powell, "by way of taking steps to open judgment and to be allowed to defend the same," made an affidavit in writing, and swore to the same before a deputy clerk of said court, which affidavit contains the following false statement: "He," meaning the said D. A. Powell, the affiant, "denies that he ever promised to pay said claim," meaning the claim for which said judgment was rendered; whereas, in truth and in fact, said Powell had promised to pay said claim. A demurrer was sustained to the indictment, and the Commonwealth appealed.

It was argued in this court that the indictment was not good—

1. Because it fails to show that the alleged false oath of the defendant was taken in any judicial proceeding then pending.

2. Because the circuit court had no jurisdiction of the matter to which the false oath related.

3. Because the materiality of the facts sworn are not sufficiently shown.

The Court, per Judge Duvall, held—

That the contract sought to be enforced in this action is not only against public policy, but is in direct violation of the statutory provision on the subject. (*Revised Statutes*, sec. 6, page 466.)

The consideration upon which the covenant was made being illegal, cannot sustain the promise. Whether Rout is liable to the affiant for the value of the services rendered by him, is a question not determined, as the record does not present it.

Judgment affirmed.

Kyle vs. Judgment of Anderson.

Rout, Sec'y.

Suit was brought by Huffman against Rout on a covenant executed by the latter to the former, for the payment of \$120 for the hire of Ben Hall, who had been previously bound as an apprentice to Huffman by an order of the Anderson county court. The defense made two questions:

1. That the covenant was void.

2. That Hall, the apprentice, had recovered a judgment against him for the value of the services for which the covenant had been executed.

The court, per Judge Duvall, held—

That the contract sought to be enforced in this action is not only against public policy, but is in direct violation of the statutory provision on the subject. (*Revised Statutes*, sec. 6, page 466.)

It was argued in this court that the indictment was not good—

1. Because it fails to show that the alleged false oath was taken in any judicial proceeding then pending.

2. Because the circuit court had no jurisdiction of the matter to which the false oath related.

3. Because the materiality of the facts sworn are not sufficiently shown.

The Court, per Judge Duvall, held—

That the covenant, which was made by the affiant, and which was not a valid one, because it had no witness, nor was there any privy examination of the affiant, nor could the attorney have made the election for the affiant, even if the power had been properly executed.

2. Courts of equity are and should be specially regardful of the rights of *feme covert* and all others who are incapable to look after and protect their own interests.

3. Where money is adjudged by the chancellor to be the property of a married woman, he will not allow it to be paid to the husband until after a privy examination of the wife, whether such payment will meet with her approbation, or whether she prefers a settlement upon her and her children—(*2 Story's Equity*, sec. 1108.)

4. The court should appoint a special commissioner to take the privy examination, if the *feme covert* could not conveniently attend.

Precautions of this character are required by the Revised Statutes in relation to the sale of land and slaves. An election thus made would afford protection and anotize the payment of the money.

5. Interest should have been allowed only from the time of Mrs. Taylor's marriage.

Judgment reversed.

William vs. Judgment Madison.

Wood, Sec'y.

Simpson, Chief Justice, delivered opinion:

The extent of the landlord's lease in a case where the household furniture of the tenant, and his other personal property on the leased premises have been taken under an attachment which has been sued out by a creditor of the tenant, is the question presented by this case, and it must be determined upon the provisions of the Revised Statutes, as the attachment was sued out and the rights of the parties fixed before the passage of the act, approved February 16, 1858, amending the Revised Statutes, in relation to the landlord's lease.

ORDERS.

Settle v. Driskell, Anderson; motion to dismiss without prejudice.

Phillips v. Garrison et al. Woodford; fit, corrected.

Murphy v. Garrison et al. Harrison; same order.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

The President in North Carolina.

We have mentioned the departure from this city, on Monday evening, of the President of the United States, accompanied by the Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, on a visit to the University of North Carolina. Upon their arrival at Weldon, in that State, on Tuesday, they were formally welcomed by Governor Ellis and ex-Governor Bragg, who, accompanied by several other distinguished citizens, and two voluntary military companies from Raleigh and Wilmington, had proceeded thither to welcome their eminent guest, who were received in the presence of a large company of spectators.

The remarks on the occasion were brief and inappropriate, and those of the President will attract the more interest from their announcement of his wish to retire to private life at the close of his present term of office. We copy a sketch of them from a letter which we find in the *Richmond Dispatch*:

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR ELLIS.

I welcome you, Mr. President, in the name of the people of North Carolina. Fellow-citizens, I have the honor of introducing to you James Buchanan, President of the United States. It needs not that I should speak to you of his character and public service. They are a part of the history of this great country, and, as we value that country, so we will value his services in its behalf. It has been said of a distinguished Marshal of France that he fought five hundred battles for his country, and never one against it. So may we say of the illustrious Chief Magistrate who stands before you, that he has fought one hundred political battles for his country, and never one against it. Let those forget those battles who can, but never can the bosom of a North Carolinian cease to pulsate at the remembrance of them. His efforts for the good of the country have only been circumscribed by the Constitution and the Union, limits beyond which no true patriot dare go. At the close of half a century of public life we can sincerely congratulate him on its results; and to-day, while Europe is struggling in the smoke of war, with her millions of soldiers, we assemble in peace to pour forth the grateful tribute of a people, in token of their recognition of these results. [Cheers.]

ARMY OF RESIDENT MICHIGAN.

I reciprocate with all my heart the cordial welcome I have just received from the citizens of North Carolina. I have long contended a visit to your great and beautiful State would never been able to do so till now. I must have come now or not at all, for the age I will have attained when my term shall have ended, and when I shall go into retirement, is that at which man is warned to remain at rest and prepare for that great event which must overtake us all.

I have always admired this State. It is truly conservative, and while the fire of liberty burns as brightly in the bosoms of North Carolinians as in the hearts of any of the inhabitants of this Union, the love of law and order are equally prevalent. Liberty, as cherished by all parties in North Carolina, becomes a great civil blessing, unmixed, as it is, with lawlessness, which would make by such dangers as these.

The Governor has spoken of me as a supporter of the Constitution and the Union, and he has spoken truly. I ever expect to be. As long as this great charter of liberty remains unimpaired, we shall be the greatest and happiest people in the world. But let it be shivered, and we become the scorn of the world and the hope of tyrants. Thank God, there is no danger to it from North Carolina, for while she may have had her differences in politics, she has never wavered on the great question of the Constitution. [Loud and prolonged cheers.] God bless the old North State! [Cheers.]

At the close of the President's speech, ex-Governor Bragg, in a cordial address, welcomed Mr. Secretary Thompson, a native Carolinian, who briefly and eloquently replied. The cere monies at Weldon were then closed, and after a few minutes rest, the party, including the military companies, took a special train of cars for Raleigh, where they safely arrived in the evening, and the booming of cannon and the cheering of a multitude of citizens. The address of welcome at Raleigh was delivered by the Hon. Daniel N. Biringer, and was replied to both by the President and Mr. Thompson. We have, as yet, no report of these ceremonies.

The following is Mr. Buchanan's response to the reception speech when he reached Raleigh, North Carolina. It was a happy and appropriate effort:

Fellow-Citizens: I cannot fail, while gratified is the feeling of my heart, to recall the reception which I have met from my fellow citizens ever since I entered the State of North Carolina. My public life has been long; I have been engaged in many political conflicts; but the reward of a long life is now in your approving smiles. I am glad to be with you here; I am glad to be in the capital of North Carolina, rightly named Raleigh. The first attempted settlement that was ever made in the Union was within the limits of your State, and you have given the name of that great man to your capital, and his name will thus be perpetuated among freemen for hundreds and thousands of years. He fell; he was the victim of a weak, pusillanimous and wicked tyrant, who sacrificed his life to gratify another tyrant of the Old World. But, thank God, no such injustice can be practised here, among such a great and glorious people. You were famous when in the times of the Revolution. [Laughter.] Lord C. Russell said that you were the most troublesome set of people he ever had to deal with; that as fast as he moved to one place the people rose behind him, and he was never master of any ground except that occupied by his army. [Applause and laughter.] You were the last that raised the standard of independence by your glorious Melville declaration, and to denounce the power of Great Britain. But you have done better since. You have rallied round the Government that your forefathers made; you have been true to the Constitution and the Union, and will remain so as long as the principles which have actuated you for half a century continue to animate you—as long as the young men preserve the civic virtues of Menon and other distinguished statesmen of your State. You have not only produced distinguished patriots, but scattered them abroad, and wherever you native sons have gone, East or West, North or South, they carry with them the principles of the old North State. I trust that you will cherish a recollection of these great men and follow their example. It has become fashionable of late years to discuss the value of the Union. Its price cannot be estimated. It has become fashionable among many little distinctions in the country to threaten to break up this glorious Union. These threats were not spoken of when I was a young man—they were not spoken of twenty years ago, nor that I was very young twenty years ago. But let us reflect. It is not every transitory or real evil in the administration of the Government which ought to induce us to think of disunion. The tide of public opinion fluctuates, and if we have evil to-day, as long as the Union is preserved we may expect good to-morrow, through the American people. If they go wrong, they will, after some reflection, take the backward track and soon get right. If, in the frenzy of political excitement, this great Union should be dissolved, ages yet unborn will curse the day that we held in our trust the liberties of the world. Let this Union exist to test; let the sovereign sister States be separated; let intestine wars arise, and liberty upon earth is gone forever. This would be the joy and the delight of many, while every friend of civil and religious liberty will consider it the worst catastrophe that ever mankind endured.

My friend here referred to what was going on in the Old World. Four millions of men are collected by the sovereigns of the Old World, and the desots ready to enter into mortal conflict and destroy each other. And for what? For the interests of nobles, the pride of sovereigns, and the glory of commanders. But the poor people, from whose hard earnings the money is extorted to pay the expense of this war, will be the sufferers. The spectacle of which my friend here has spoken ought certainly to attach the people of these United States to their country. You are a sovereign people, and here I am

a creature appointed by them, not to rule over them, but to administer the Government according to their wish, and to be responsible to them for the manner in which I do so. The worst of it is that I am held responsible for many things I do not do. [Laughter.] But although my career is about to close, and my public sun is about to set, yet I shall forever cherish a grateful recollection of my visit to North Carolina. As long as I live I shall remember this day as one of the proudest of my life. [Loud applause.]

[From the London Times, May 15.]

The Position and Prospects of the Austrians in Italy.

The first letter of our correspondent who accompanies the Austrian army gives a concise narrative of the events which have taken place since its first invasion of the Piedmontese territory three weeks ago. On the 10th of May the Austrian headquarters were at Mortara, Verceil having been abandoned and the Sesia re-crossed the day before. From intelligence received up to the present time we learn that the Austrians have retired from Vigevano and Casteggio on the south of the Po, and there can be little doubt that the invasion of Piedmont may now be considered at an end. The consequences of this movement seem to have been small indeed in a military point of view. It has hurried on the war, and so far may have been favorable to Austria, and it has allowed Gen. Gyulai to stop the entire east of Piedmont, as far as the Dora Baltea, of all kinds of provisions and forage; but the strategical results have been very trifling. From the accounts we publish it would appear that the Austrians have all the scientific skill and the completeness of appointment which are attributed to them. They constructed bridges, mined masonry, discovered the names of their adversaries, marched, and torched with all the experience of a veteran army. It remains to be proved whether these qualities are accompanied by that vigor and endurance which will enable them to hold their ground against a force of French and Piedmontese which, perhaps, may soon considerably outnumber them.

All accounts agree that the incessant rains, the rising of the rivers, and the flooding of the low grounds, have been more serious obstacles to the Austrians than the defensive dispositions of the Sardinian Generals. For a fortnight the troops of General Gyulai seem to have moved where they pleased; from the spurs of the Alps to the plains south of the Po, and hardly an attempt was made to stop them. Even the artificial inundations which can be produced in the low grounds, were not resorted to, in any way, to stem the progress of the Conqueror. To protect or receive on board British subjects, without in any way interfering in Tuscan affairs. To salute the flag of an administration confessedly temporary, formed against the will of the sovereign to whom our Minister is accredited, and for the purpose of making war on a state with which we are at peace, would be an overt act which might embarrass our future action. But to refrain from saluting the new flag merely means that our government keeps itself entirely apart from the political dissensions of Italy, and waits until either the Grand Duke is restored, or the sovereign authority alienated from him by his abdication or the signature of a march on Turin. They would probably have missed capturing the Sardinian army, which would either have sought shelter under Alessandria and Genoa, or fallen back to the most western limits of the kingdom, and then fabricated, and the existing authorities, the nation being proclaimed a free, called the Duke to the vacant throne. This new sovereign formally notified his accession to the British government, and he was recognized by Lord Aberdeen without a hour's delay. So in 1848, Louis Philippe abdicated, and after a period of anxiety a Republic was established, which remained unquestioned in Europe. Lord Norman was then accredited to the new rulers in the case in this case. In 1850, Charles X appointed the Duke of Orleans Lieutenant of the kingdom, and then fabricated, and the existing authorities, the nation being proclaimed a free, called the Duke to the vacant throne. This new sovereign formally notified his accession to the British government, and he was recognized by Lord Aberdeen without a hour's delay. So in 1848, Louis Philippe abdicated, and after a period of anxiety a Republic was established, which remained unquestioned in Europe. Lord Norman was then accredited to the new rulers in the case in this case.

The editor of the W. Sterling Whig has known Judge Moore for years, and better as his political principles are, it is only because the Judge is a "leading representative" of the Democracy, that he can oppose him. The last Whig says:

"Of this gentleman, the nominee of the Owingsville Convention for Congress, and who is our fellow townsmen, we shall have but very little to say—so far as the canvass is concerned. Personally, I would be willing to see him honored by the election to the House of Representatives of the United States, but standing as he does, a representative man of a political party, which in my judgment has done more to injure our country, and retard its advancement and prosperity, than all other political parties combined that have ever had an existence in the history of our country, and which, unless checked in its mad and mischievous career, is destined to bring upon us still more serious calamities, by paralyzing the business of the country, alienating one section of the people from the other, endangering the stability of our institutions, and deranging our national reputation in the eyes of the civilized world—in view, we say, of his being a leading representative of this bad and mischievous party, we feel bound by every consideration of public duty, to oppose his election by all fair and honorable means."

From the London Times, May 15.]

The British in Tuscany.

The only other matter of importance which has taken place within the last few days is the neglect of a British post-captain to salute the flag of the revolutionary government of Tuscany, when he repaired to Leghorn for the protection of British subjects. A party in this country will, no doubt, be disposed to make a great grievance of this "phil-Austrian" conduct, more particularly as it was approved, if not directed, by the government. For our own part, we believe the course taken by Lord Melchett to be consistent with the law of nations, and, in fact, the only one to which its dignity and the rights of its neighbors. The government of Queen Victoria has diplomatic relations with the Grand Ducal government, and a minister is actually accredited to the Court of Florence. That government has been overthrown by a military revolution, instigated beyond a doubt by foreign agency; the sovereign and his family have been obliged to quit the country, and an anomalous double government has been established, the civil administration being conducted by certain parties in Florence, while the King of Sardinia, a belligerent in the present war—has taken himself the military command of the Duchy, and incorporated its army with his own. In such a case, we would ask, where is the government with which we hold relations? Is it in Vienna, whence the Grand Duke has retired, or is it in Victor Emanuel's camp, or is it in Florence? This is a question which the British government might well ask; and they are consequently right in directing the "Conqueror" to abstain from any acknowledgment of the revolution. The Grand Duke is still Grand Duke; he has not been deposed—he has not abdicated—he is still sovereign. The government established in Tuscany does not pretend to be an independent government; it is a government which the present state of things is only an interregnum, and neither the French Emperor, nor the King of Sardinia, nor the new Emperor, nor the King of Italy, have any right to interfere in Tuscan affairs.

Germany.—The military commission of the German Diet have approved the motion to place an army on the Rhine.

Skirmish Between the Sardinians and Austrians.

QUEBEC, June 11.—The steamer North Briton, which left Liverpool on the 1st inst., has arrived. She brings news two days later than the telegraph advises received by the arrival of the steamer Arago at St. John's, N. F.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—There had been no decisive battle between the main forces.

The Sardinians forced a passage over the Sesia river at Palesstro in the face of the Austrians, who were protected by the fortifications erected there since their occupation of the city. After a severe engagement they also succeeded in capturing the city, taking many prisoners. The Sardinians were under the immediate command of King Victor Emmanuel.

Gen. Garibaldi was still creating a sensation in northern Lombardy. A rumor prevails that he has been defeated by a superior force, and retreated to Tessin, but the rumor lacks confirmation, as the Turin dispatches intimated that he was making still further progress.

The Emperor Napoleon was about removing the headquarters of the allies to Cassala. It is reported at Paris, that, as soon as the French enter Milan, England and Prussia will jointly make strenuous efforts to terminate the war by negotiation.

A fight had occurred at Florence, between some English and American sailors, on account of the latter wearing tri-color rosettes.

The Emperor of Austria, the Archduke Charles and Gen. Hess, reached Verona on the 31st ult., on their way to headquarters.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The English Parliament met on the 31st ult. Speaker Dennis was unanimously re-elected.

FRANCE.—It is rumored that Napoleon will return to Paris in August, after the first series of military operations are carried into effect. Heavy shipments continue to be made of artillery and siege material.

GERMANY.—The military commission of the German Diet have approved the motion to place an army on the Rhine.

[From the Massville Express.]

HON. J. W. MOORE.

It is altogether unnecessary for us to lavish praises on our gallant standard-bearer in this district. He needs no encomium. He is known to the people of nearly every county in the district, and that is sufficient. They will attest their appreciation of his worth and ability by the zeal with which they will rally around his standard and the shouts with which they will follow him to victory.

The editor of the W. Sterling Whig has known Judge Moore for years, and better as his political principles are, it is only because the Judge is a "leading representative" of the Democracy, that he can oppose him. The last Whig says:

"Of this gentleman, the nominee of the Owingsville Convention for Congress, and who is our fellow townsmen, we shall have but very little to say—so far as the canvass is concerned. Personally, I would be willing to see him honored by the election to the House of Representatives of the United States, but standing as he does, a representative man of a political party, which in my judgment has done more to injure our country, and retard its advancement and prosperity, than all other political parties combined that have ever had an existence in the history of our country, and which, unless checked in its mad and mischievous career, is destined to bring upon us still more serious calamities, by paralyzing the business of the country, alienating one section of the people from the other, endangering the stability of our institutions, and deranging our national reputation in the eyes of the civilized world—in view, we say, of his being a leading representative of this bad and mischievous party, we feel bound by every consideration of public duty, to oppose his election by all fair and honorable means."

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

The mere declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States does not entitle the person making it to a passport, and of this fact a number of applicants have recently been informed.

It appears by the records of the Land Office that Arkansas has received 1,115,000 acres of land, in the construction of the Cairo and Fulton railroad in that State, besides another heavy instalment of swamp lands.

A gentleman who has just arrived here from Utica, represents the people in an excited and turbulent condition bordering on rebellion, and hence the proclamation of Gov. Cummings with a view to disarming the various parties of Mormons assembled in a military capacity in the mountains surrounding Salt Lake. The parties, he says, are a portion of the militia called out by the Governor to resist the entrance of Government troops during the session of the court at Salt Lake. The Mormons are monthly augmenting by the arrival of foreign converts. The coal-lag having failed to answer its purpose, it is the cabin of intelligent persons in that Territory, that peace can be preserved only by strong military rule, or blushing averted by favoring the removal of the Mormons beyond the jurisdiction of the federal authorities.

The administration has not yet fully determined on its course of action pending the war in Europe, but has under consideration a declaration or statement of principles by which the United States, as neutral, will be governed.

It will clearly set forth the just rights of American citizens engaged in the peaceful pursuits of commerce, which, as far as he is concerned, the administration designs to protect.

The precise positions which will be assumed cannot be ascertained, but they approximate to the principles before declared, namely: that free ships make free goods, contraband of war ceases, and that the goods of a friend captured on board the vessel of an enemy, with the like exception, shall not be subject to inspection, and that the rights of war ought not, in the nature of things, to extend farther than to exact from neutrals the interdict of all trade with a blockade port and to subject articles, contraband of war, to capture and condemnation.

The official exposition will involve the discussion of important collateral questions, including that of blockade, and as how far this will be exercised.

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It has done the same in the war with the Indians in New Mexico, and in like manner compelled them to sue for peace.

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